UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/229
10 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Item 102 of the preliminary list*

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| I. | INTRODUCTION | 2 |
| II. | REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS | 3 |
| | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees | 3 |
| | World Food Programme | 6 |
| | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | 14 |
| | International Civil Aviation Organization | 16 |

* A/46/50.

# I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/18 of 20 November 1990 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In paragraph 19 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in the implementation of the relevant resolutions, including that resolution, since the circulation of his previous report.

2. In a letter dated 5 March 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

World Food Programme (WFP)

League of Arab States (LAS)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Organization of American States (OAS)

3. Given below are the summaries of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters.

4. Summaries of additional replies received, together with such further information as may become available on relevant activities undertaken by the organizations concerned during the year, will be circulated in addenda to the present report.

5. In addition, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the various departments and other units of the United Nations Secretariat. Information received in that regard is also set out in the report.

## II. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

### OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: English]

[2 May 1991]

### A. General

1. Within the terms of its humanitarian and non-political mandate, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has maintained its material assistance to refugees from South Africa and Namibia. Where appropriate, the respective national liberation movements act as the principal implementing partners. During the period under review, this cooperation intensified in view of the implementation of the Namibia independence plan under the Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. UNHCR has, under that resolution and within the overall framework of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), been responsible for the organization of the repatriation of some 43,400 Namibian refugees and exiles between June 1989 and June 1990, and of an additional 2,266 Namibian refugee students from Zambia in December 1990 and January 1991.

2. With the successful conclusion of the Namibian repatriation exercise, the sustained conflicts in Angola and Mozambique constituted, as in past years,

the major root causes of the vast refugee situation currently obtaining in the southern African region.

3. While UNHCR has no mandate to tackle these root causes, the Office does have a clear mandate to protect and assist those victims of apartheid and of other forms of persecution who have sought asylum in the neighbouring African States.

4. The principal objectives of UNHCR in the discharge of its humanitarian mandate in southern Africa continue to be as follows:

(a) Protection:

(i) To help protect the integrity of the institution of asylum, which is the sum total of protection provided by a State to refugees in its territory in the exercise of its sovereignty;

(ii) To ensure that the fundamental principle of non-refoulement is fully respected;

(iii) To help alleviate some of the acute security problems encountered by the front-line States as a result of refugee influxes, through emergency evacuation or emergency resettlement of the refugees in other countries, mainly within the African continent;

(b) Material assistance towards durable solutions:

(i) To mobilize and direct increased material assistance to refugee-hosting countries in the region, to alleviate the burden brought to bear because of the hospitality afforded to refugees, as well as to extend humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU);

(ii) To enhance the emergency preparedness capacity of the front-line States in order to respond adequately and effectively to sudden and large-scale refugee influxes;

(iii) To provide, for as many youthful refugees as possible, basic education and vocational skills needed to make them more productive and self-reliant while they remain in exile, and to prepare them for future leadership roles in their countries of origin;

(iv) To promote voluntary repatriation, wherever and whenever feasible, and to assist countries of origin in establishing the needed infrastructure for reintegrating such returnees;

(v) To promote resettlement, preferably within Africa, where voluntary repatriation cannot be realized in the foreseeable future and where opportunities for local integration in the countries of asylum are rather limited, as in the case of most South African refugees.

## B. Repatriation to Namibia

5. A total of 43,387 Namibians were repatriated between June 1989 and June 1990 in the discharge of the responsibilities assigned to UNHCR by the Security Council in its resolution 438 (1978), within the framework of the activities of UNTAG. Of this number, 35,553 persons returned from Angola, 3,841 from Zambia and 3,993 from 40 other countries. Despite a number of delays and difficulties outside the control of UNHCR, the operation was a success and an important factor in Namibia's transition to independence. In December 1990 and January 1991, UNHCR assisted in the repatriation of 2,266 Namibian refugee children and their teachers who had remained in Zambia to complete the schoolyear.

## C. Assistance to South African refugees

6. The number of South African refugees reported to have found asylum in southern Africa remained broadly stable at some 30,000, of whom over half received UNHCR assistance, ranging from care and maintenance activities to local settlement agricultural schemes. South African refugees were to be found in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Material assistance programmes covered agricultural self-sufficiency schemes in Angola, Botswana, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and vocational training schemes in Lesotho and Zimbabwe. Assistance was also provided towards the education of refugee children, as well as vocational training and employment (work permits, small-scale business loans etc.) for adult refugees. Limited care and maintenance of needy individual refugees and their families, especially in the urban context, were also provided, within the overall guidelines of UNHCR assistance policies.

7. The implications of developments that have recently taken place in South Africa were kept constantly under review with particular emphasis on any possibilities of facilitating the voluntary repatriation of South African refugees.

## D. Cooperation with national liberation movements recognized by OAU

8. Cooperation between UNHCR and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU continued to be cordial during the reporting period. Guidance and technical assistance in project formulation and monitoring continued to be provided by the respective UNHCR field offices in the countries with national liberation movements implementing assistance programmes. With regard to the South West Africa People's Organization and the Namibian repatriation exercise, UNHCR discharged its traditional mandate within the overall terms and requirements of the repatriation operation discussed earlier.

## E. Education

9. The provision of adequate and relevant basic (primary/secondary) education and vocational training remains a vital component of the UNHCR assistance programme for South African refugees as well as for some Namibians. During 1990, educational assistance was provided at the lower secondary level by UNHCR to some 200 South African refugees. In addition, UNHCR is continuing to assist some 115 Namibian students in various African countries to allow them to complete the particular level of studies in which they were enrolled at the time that Namibia achieved independence.

## WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[17 May 1991]

I. Provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Government concerned, in preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and introduction of the greatest possible measures of flexibility in the relevant procedures

At 31 December 1990, the total World Food Programme (WFP) aid commitment for liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons amounted to $US 189.5 million for 40 projects, of which the sum of $US 42.91 million (3 projects) is still current.

II. Provision of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned

Since our last report, no change has been made in the WFP procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa.

III. Discontinuance of all support to end the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Government of South Africa

As mentioned in our previous reports, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.

IV. Arrangements, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Special Committee, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned as observers when matters pertaining to those Territories are dealt with

Since the twenty-fifth session of the governing body of WFP, the Intergovernmental Council (now the Committee on Food-aid Policies and

Programmes), held in April 1974, WFP has been inviting OAU to participate in an observer capacity at sessions of its governing body.

At its fourth session in October and November 1977, the Committee on Food-aid Policies and Programmes took the following decision:

(a) That as and when an approach is made by, or on behalf of, a liberation movement recognized by OAU, specific approval may be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity;

(b) That the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance is approved by the Committee may be met by the Executive Director.

Action is taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

Table 1. WFP assistance to national liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons in Africa*

(Situation as at 31 December 1990)

| | Beneficiaries | Number | Date approved | Duration (months) | WFP cost commitment (United States dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Current aid | | | | | |
| ANGOLA 4179/E1 | Displaced persons | 92 000 | 6 November 1989 | 5 | 206 648 |
| ANGOLA 4531/E | Displaced persons | 721 939 | 23 November 1990 | 3 | 19 244 014 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 4164 Exp.1 | Civil strife | 330 000 | 7 June 1990 | 18 | 23 463 102 |
| | | | | | 42 913 764 |
| 2. Distribution completed | | | | | |
| ANGOLA 2154/Q | Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola<br>Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola | 50 000 | 19 June 1974 | 12 | 2 017 000 |
| ANGOLA 1161/E | South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) | 30 000 | 18 April 1979 | 6 | 951 000 |
| ANGOLA 1102/E | SWAPO | 10 000 | 20 September 1977 | 6 | 314 000 |

* OAU recognized national liberation movements only. Exclusive of WFP aid provided prior to OAU/WFP agreement of 10 June 1974, and also of aid provided to the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal and Zaire for the care of refugees from former Portuguese territories. Aid requested and distributed by the host Government.

Table 1 (continued)

| | Beneficiaries | Number | Date approved | Duration | WFP cost commitment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (months) | (United States dollars) |
| ANGOLA 1102/E Exp.1 | SWAPO | 20 000 | 23 March 1978 | 6 | 711 000 |
| ANGOLA 1102/E Exp.2 | SWAPO | 10 000 | 26 May 1978 | 6 | 317 000 |
| ANGOLA 1127/E | Angolans (African National Congress) | 1 140 | 16 March 1978 | 6 | 42 000 |
| ANGOLA 1269/E | Angolans (Southern) | 131 000 | 12 October 1981 | 6 | 3 281 000 |
| ANGOLA 2506/Q | SWAPO | 61 500 | 30 October 1979 | 36 | 7 116 000 |
| ANGOLA 2506/Q Exp.1 | SWAPO | 61 500 | 29 April 1982 | 32 | 5 602 800 |
| ANGOLA 2506/Q Exp.2 | SWAPO | 62 000 | 8 June 1984 | 21 | 7 778 452 |
| ANGOLA 2506/Q Exp.3 | SWAPO | 62 000 | 28 October 1986 | 24 | 7 311 547 |
| ANGOLA 2566/Q | Zairean refugees | 16 000 | 20 January 1983 | 26 | 1 759 900 |
| ANGOLA 3395/E | Displaced persons in South Angola | 123 000 | 31 July 1987 | 12 | 2 768 649 |
| ANGOLA 3823/E | SWAPO | 50 000 | 2 November 1988 | 12 | 3 684 565 |
| ANGOLA 4179/E | Displaced persons | 92 000 | 13 October 1989 | 5 | 1 782 270 |
| BOTSWANA 324 Exp.1 | Zimbabweans/Angolans | 2 500 | 17 February 1977 | 24 | 400 000 |
| BOTSWANA 2478/Q | Zimbabweans/South African refugees | 30 000 | 27 September 1978 | 102 | 4 165 127 |
| BOTSWANA 3343/E | Zimbabwean refugees | 4 000 | 12 May 1987 | 24 | 344 110 |

Table 1 (continued)

| | Beneficiaries | Number | Date approved | Duration (months) | WFP cost commitment (United States dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GUINEA-BISSAU 2157/Q | Partido Africano da Indepêndencia de Guiné e Cabo Verde | 90 000 | 10 July 1974 | 6 | 1 318 000 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 2155/Q | Frente de Libertação de Moçambique | 50 000 | 19 June 1974 | 17 | 1 547 000 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 2406/Q | Zimbabwean refugees | 60 000 | 22 August 1977 | 5 | 1 586 000 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 2454/Q | Zimbabwean refugees | 60 000 | 10 May 1978 | 6 | 1 667 000 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 2466/Q and D | Zimbabwean refugees | 150 000 | 1 September 1978 | 15 | 13 064 000 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 2428/Q and Rev. | Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African National Union) | 20 000 | 7 March 1978 | 18 | 2 020 000 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 3294/E | Displaced persons | 759 000 | 18 February 1987 | 2 | 4 667 820 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 3563/E | Displaced persons | 400 000 | 30 December 1987 | 6 | 13 752 610 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 3563/E1 | Civil strife | 130 000 | 11 August 1988 | 5 | 1 370 480 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 3563/E2 | Civil strife | 636 800 | 30 December 1988 | 4 | 9 920 525 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 4102/E | Civil strife | 751 993 | 2 August 1989 | 2 | 4 441 141 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 4102/E1 | Civil strife | 751 993 | 29 December 1989 | 2 | 4 083 809 |
| MOZAMBIQUE 4164 | Civil strife | 830 000 | 8 December 1989 | 4 | 18 736 164 |
| ZAIRE 2455/Q Exp.2 | Angolans | 20 000 | 28 January 1980 | 18 | 1 755 700 |
| ZAMBIA 2402/Q | SWAPO | 2 000 | 4 July 1977 | 22 | 185 000 |

.../

Table 1 (concluded)

| | Beneficiaries | Number | Date approved | Duration | WFP cost commitment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (months) | (United States dollars) |
| ZAMBIA 2411/Q | Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African People's Union) | 12 000 | 4 July 1977 | 9 | 1 245 000 |
| ZAMBIA 2444/Q and D and Rev. | Patriotic Front | 45 000 | 16 February 1978 | 12 | 9 966 000 |
| ZAMBIA 1244 Exp.1 | Namibians and Angolans | 72 000 | 6 March 1981 | 9 | 2 513 000 |
| ZAMBIA 2620 | SWAPO/United Nations Institute for Namibia | 5 400 | 22 December 1981 | 63 | 2 319 938 |
| | | | | | 146 559 607 |

Table 2. Total WFP aid committed as at 31 December 1990

(United States dollars)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | By movement (country of origin) | | |
| (a) | Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe) | | 13 231 000 |
| | (1) Zimbabwe African People's Union | 11 211 000 | |
| | (2) Zimbabwe African National Union | 2 020 000 | |
| (b) | Host Government (Zimbabwe) | | 21 226 237 |
| | (1) Botswana | 4 909 237 | |
| | (2) Mozambique | 16 317 000 | |
| (c) | South West Africa People's Organization | | 36 345 302 |
| | (1) Angola | 33 840 364 | |
| | (2) Zambia | 2 504 938 | |
| (d) | Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola<br>Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola | | 2 017 000 |
| (e) | Displaced Angolans in South Angola | | 27 282 581 |
| (f) | Displaced Mozambicans in Mozambique | | 80 435 651 |
| (g) | Partido Africano de Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (Guinea-Bissau) | | 1 318 000 |
| (h) | Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (Mozambique) | | 1 547 000 |
| (i) | African National Congress (South Africa) | | 42 000 |
| (j) | Host Government (Zambia)<br>Angolans and Namibians | | 2 513 000 |
| (k) | Host Government (Zaire)<br>Angolans | | 1 755 700 |
| (l) | Host Government (Angola)<br>Zairean refugees | | 1 759 900 |
| | | Total | 189 473 371 |

B. By type of assistance

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | Emergency operations | 74 449 641 |
| (b) | Development and quick-action projects | 72 824 464 |
| (c) | Protracted refugee and displaced person operations | 42 199 266 |
| | Total | 189 473 371 |

C. By country

| | |
|---|---|
| Angola | 64 941 845 |
| Botswana | 4 909 237 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1 318 000 |
| Mozambique | 100 319 651 |
| Zambia | 16 228 938 |
| Zaire | 1 755 700 |
| Total | 189 473 371 |

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[3 May 1991]

AFRICA

1. In regard to United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/18, the response by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been directed at Namibia and the PAN-Africanist Conference (PAC).

2. Since independence, FAO has provided assistance to Namibia in several ways, including fielding several missions at the request of the Government. It has also assisted in the preparation of legislation, regulations and policy for the fisheries sector, in particular the use and management of the marine resources within the 200-mile EEZ declared by the Government.

3. At present, and from FAO's resources, the following projects are in various stages of implementation:

- The rehabilitation of water points which have most impact in reducing livestock concentration in specific parts of the country, namely, Rietfontein, Epukiro, Aminus and Ovitoto, at a cost of $US 300,000;

- Assessment of the technical viability of farms to be purchased by the Government for resettlement, assist in their survey and evaluation as well as preparations for their use, at a cost of $US 60,000;

- Supply of seeds to drought-stricken areas, the objective of which was to supply about 150 tons of maize and 50 tons of millet seeds to the farmers severely stricken by drought in the Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi areas. The cost is $US 150,000. The seeds were distributed at the beginning of the rainy season;

- Analysis and assessment of the rural credit situation in the country and identification of rural financing schemes for agricultural development in communal areas at a cost of $US 27,000.

4. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, FAO:

- Identified and prepared a project through which the Government will establish an Early Warning and Food Information System to monitor food security in the country. The cost is $US 305,000. The project has been signed and will be implemented shortly;

- Prepared a project for soil mapping and natural resources assessment for agricultural systems development;

- Is assisting the Government to prepare a medium-term programme for agricultural development and growth, for financing and implementation by the United Nations system of organizations.

5. Using its own resources also, FAO has fielded missions which have identified a number of projects now in various stages of preparation. They include:

- Establishment of Demonstration Nurseries for Community Forestry Development;

- Establishment of a programme for Integrated Agricultural Development of Villages.

6. In regard to PAC, technical advisory and supervisory assistance has been provided by FAO through project PAC/86/001 on "Assistance to PAC in Food Production at Masiguri-Kitonga in Tanzania" to develop and establish a

self-reliant capacity for food production for subsistence of its followers at the Masiguri-Kitonga settlement in the United Republic of Tanzania. In the process, the experience thus gained is expected to contribute to the preparation of PAC followers for agricultural production responsibilities when they ultimately return to South Africa.

7. In addition to training of PAC members in various aspects of agricultural production and management, provision was made in the project for farm mechanization involving provision of farm machinery, as well as training in its use and management.

SOUTH PACIFIC

8. A total of four technical assistance projects are being executed by FAO in the South Pacific, favouring some countries still under colonial rule, such as Tokelau and the Trust Territories of the Pacific.

9. The assistance concentrates mainly on root crop development, as well as on agricultural statistics, forestry and fisheries as cited below:

1. RAS/86/034 - Root Crop Development Programme

2. RAS/86/035 - Agricultural Statistics

3. RAS/86/036 - Forestry Development

4. RAS/89/039 - Fisheries Development

SMALL TERRITORIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

10. In August 1988, FAO participated in a joint UNDP/FAO mission to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat to assess their agricultural sectors and identify priority projects which these Governments would like FAO to execute.

11. Two technical assistance projects are under implementation by the organization in Montserrat in the fields of forestry development and rehabilitation of the agricultural sector. Both projects are funded by UNDP.

12. Anguilla, together with Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands will benefit from a regional project on "Eradication of the Tropical Bont Tick from the Caribbean" for which both the Caribbean Community and FAO are seeking funding. Initial activities are presently being carried out under FAO project TCP/RLA/0052 "Surveillance and prevention of Amblyomma variegatum tick" approved in November 1990.

13. A mission visited Aruba during 1990 to help the Government to determine the scope and nature of a long-term technical assistance project for fisheries development for consideration by both the Government and UNDP. A further follow-up visit was made in March 1991 in this connection.

14. With regard to Turks and Caicos Islands, UNDP has invited FAO to provide the services of an agricultural consultant for the project TCI/89/002 "Integrated Development Planning". The Organization is awaiting a response from UNDP in terms of the availability of funds for this mission.

## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[19 April 1991]

1. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continues to provide assistance to a number of territories to enable them to be self-reliant in the field of international civil aviation. Assistance includes that provided by the regional offices of ICAO in implementation of the Regional Air Navigation Plans which identify essential air navigation facilities and services required for international civil aviation, and assistance provided through the ICAO Technical Cooperation Programme.

2. With regard to Namibia, following active participation in the Nationhood Programme and the transition assistance programme, ICAO is now providing a component of assistance in the field of civil aviation within a multi-modal United Nations project. Two United Nations Volunteers specialized in air traffic services have been assigned to Namibia and a Civil Aviation Adviser supervises the work of the volunteers and provides advice to the newly formed Government.

---